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Fostage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. If our friends who favor us with monuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

THE BUR on he had of Hours, Smith, Ainelis & Co., 25

Strong Talk About the Force Bill.

The intensity of the feeling in the South upon the Force bill issue is well illustrated by the remark attributed to the Hon. WIL-LIAM J. STONE, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. In a speech at Maryville, Col. STONE is thus reported:

"If a Porce bill should be passed, and I were you Governor, I would spit upon the Federal statute; would use all of the power of the State to prevent its enforce-ment; and if Federal officers, possibly from Chicago, Should come into our State nosing about the judges' tables, we would take them by the heels and throw Shem into the Mississippi River for food for the fishes."

The Republican newspapers of Missouri are exhibiting this reported utterance of Col. STONE as a reason why he should not be elected as Governor. They profess to regard the remark as treasonable.

It is simply the hyperbolical expression of a sentiment deep seated in the heart of every patriotic Democrat of the South. No one believes that Col. STONE intends to be understood literally when he says that he would take the agents of Davenportism by the heels and feed them to the fishes. Fortunately there is a peaceful and orderly method of preventing the revolutionary outrage which BENJAMIN HARRISON and the Republican party have in store for the South and the nation.

If the Democracy of the United States does its duty eight weeks from to-morrow. the heels of the dreaded agents of Federal interference will never be planted on Southern ground. There will be no Force bill, no Negro Domination.

An Ill-timed Exhibition of Selfishness and Malignity.

There rests on the shoulders of Dr. WIL-LIAM T. JENKINS, Health Officer at the port of New York, a burden of responsibility heavier than that which any other man on the face of the earth is bearing at this time. He stands between the people of the United States and the cholera pestilence. Upon his personal judgment, his self-reliance, his firmness in resisting the pressure of private and minor interests, depends the issue of the present struggle against an invader a hundred times more dangerous to New York and to the country than a hostile fleet of ironclads. The strain is upon him twenty-four hours out of every twenty-four. He is called upon once, twice, perhaps half a dozen times a day, to render swiftly, and sometimes upon imperfect or purposely misleading information, a decision which may mean life or death to scores of thousands. He can consult no legislature of sanitary sages. He must act for himself, and he must act on the instant. A single mistake on his part, a moment of weakness under the constant pressure which seeks to permore important than the main duty, and the battle is lost. If his judgment errs, it must be on the side of safety. The main duty is to keep the cholera out, and to take no risks. In its presence all questions of personal convenience or pecuniary interest become insignificant. Is there anybody in New York, or in the Union of States, who would feel himself safer to-day with a weak and compliant Health Officer, a gambler in chances, a waverer under abuse or specious representations, occupying Dr. Jenkins's post as guardian of this port

Such is an effective quarantine in the audden emergency for which the quarantine system is established. It is a measure of protection, harsh, arbitrary, exasperating, oppressive, sometimes cruel to the edge of brutality in its application to individuals unfortunate enough to come within its line of operations; but absolutely necessary for the good of the greater number. So is defensive warfare always cruel, and so is martial law harsh and oppressive, and in individual cases often destructive of personal rights that in ordinary times are unassallable. The main duty is to keep the

In this Dr. JENKINS has thus far succeed ed. For more than two weeks, ship after ship of the pestilence transportation company has piled its cargo outside of the gate, but not a case of cholera has passed the guardian. Not a germ of cholera, so far as we have present knowledge, has reached New York. The quarantine has been effectual, thanks to the unremitting vigilance and unflinching firmness of this man. It is a magnificent service, both in its definite results up to date and in the encouragement it has brought to the community. For a fortnight the cholera has been kept out: the next two weeks will probably decide the issue of the struggle.

Will it be believed that this is the time chosen by certain persons and newspapers for an attack upon Dr. JENKINS and his staff at Quarantine? The principal parties engaged in the attempt to discredit a public officer who has done so much already and who has so much more to do, are Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER'S New York World, Mr. E. L. GODKIN'S New York Evening Post, and some of the servants of the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

The case of the New York World requires little notice. This is the newspaper which did its utmost to break quarantine from the inside, and to bring to New York the seeds of pestilence and sow them broadcast. Its infamous enterprise was finally blocked by the Health Officer, but not until after he had subjected himself to criticism by his lenity to the sneak thieves employed by PULITZER. The return which Dr. JENKINS gets for his ill-judged forbearance with the cholera spreaders of the World, is a call upon Governor FLOWER to "send the Health Office another head." The low opinion of Dr. JENKINS's ability which the New York World professes to entertain need not disturb that officer.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived on the Normannia was Mr. E. L. Godkin, the editor of the Evening Post. He has chafed exceedingly at his detention in quarantine. The Normannia got in on Saturday, Sept. 8. On the following Monday, the Post began to attack the whole system of quarantining passengers as mediæval and ridiculous. The cabin passengers had been held only four days on board of the quarantined steamship, when the Post described the proceeding as "unnecessary and inexcusabrutality," and warned "the authorities who are responsible for the detention

that they would be held to strict accountability. On the sixth day the Post began to denounce Dr. JENKINS for having failed to provide in advance suitable hotel accommodations on shore for Mr. Godkin and his fellow passengers. On Saturday, the matter had become "a libel on civilization," in the opinion of the Evening Post; and although by that time arrangements had been completed for the release of the Normannia's passengers, Mr. Gop-KIN began the publication, over his own name, of a series of personal attacks on Dr. JENKINS, showing all of the bitterness of exasperated selfishness, and all of the pettish injustice of a narrow nature. He sneers at the Health Officer as a "gentle. good-natured sort of a man," utterly incompetent to deal with such a problem as was presented to him by the discomfort and approvance of Mr. Godkin and his fellow passengers. He pictures the Health Officer as "paying us a daily visit of a few minutes for a chat with the Captain, and waving his adieus to us as gayly as if he thought us a lot of lucky dogs for not being punished more severely;" and he dwells with glee on his own successful effort to break the quarantine laws and communicate with shore, in the following characteristic passage:

"What seemed most to preoccupy him was the in-trusion of the World on what he thought to be the privacy of a well-conducted quarantine. That paper sent down a tug on Saturday and Sunday and Monday and bombarded us with hideous illustrations of our condition, and offered to carry off letters or telegrams. These visits were in many ways a nutsance, and Dr. JEREINS's objections to them I thought very reasonable though it ill becomes me to speak disrespectfully of them, for I was indebted to the reporters on board the tug, and hereby thank them heartily, for conveying to my friends in New York the first communication they had from me, in the shape of a telegram dropped over board and picked out of the water by them. I wrote three letters and sent three telegrams on Saturday and Sunday, but Dr. JESERS's postal arrangements wer such that, although he must have imagined at least the deadly anxiety which prevailed among our relatives on abore on receiving the news of our condition, none of them were delivered before Tuesday or Wednesday. "On Sunday, therefore, he came down to us in at angry mond-angry for him, for he seems a gentie, good-natured sort of a man. We were gathered in crowds at the rail when his bont came alongside, and we naturally cowered under our master's flaming eye. standing on his deck, he addressed us the following re marks, which I, instantly whipping out my practi wrote down. I am familiar with the political litera ture of the leading constitutional countries, but de no think I ever met with anything quite as curious as this "If anybody sends any more communications to the New lock thorid, I will hold you for the full twenty days. Several letters have appeared there this morn-ing, and I don't know but I will hold the writers for wenty days anyhow."

"After this, he sent for me with some prgency, and I ran to him expecting some communication touching the perit to my life and my wife's life in which he was seeping us, but, alas! all he had to say was that he oped I would use my influence to keep the passengers from writing to the World."

This is quite enough to show the petty spirit of selfishness and personal exasperation which impels the editor of the Erening Post to attack the man to whom New York and the country owes both gratitude and support. Mr. Godkin's relations with the Hamburg-American Packet Company are notorious. It is, perhaps, natural that he should attempt to throw on Dr. JENKINS such blame for the inconvenience and alarm suffered by the Normannia's cabin passengers as properly belongs to the greedy corporation which took cabin passengers from Southampton on the pretence that the ship would carry no immigrants. To

the circumstance that the Normannia did bring immigrants nevertheless, and with them the cholera, and to that circumstance alone, is due the fact that Mr. GODKIN was detained for several days on board of the ship which he unfortunately selected as the vehicle for his return to America. To assail Dr. JENKINS for not having foreseen, three weeks ago, that suade him that the minor consideration is | the unscrupulous greed of the Hamburg-American Packet Company would overtax the existing resources of our Quarantine, and to accuse him of criminal negligence because the Surf Hotel at Fire Island was not ready and waiting for him upon his arrival, involves a distortion of perspective and an exaggeration of personal importance of which hardly any other newspaper writer now living is capable.

The other party to the attack on Dr. JENKINS is the steamship line which is tine denouncing the Health Officer and his measures for the protection of New York. The Stubbenhuk was allowed to proceed to her dock at Hoboken on Saturday. The state of mind of the Stubbenhuk's irate commander:

"Capt. C. W. Rense was indignant at the detention his ship at Quarantine and the treatment he said he had received from Health Officer Januars. He said he had entered all the large ports of the world as a sallor, but never was so hadly treated as he had been here.

" . We were kept at Quarantine eight days, and during that time we received only one visit from the health authorities, said he. 'We could not get a lette ashere. I never want to come to this port again. would like to know why were we kept at Quarantin o long when La Bourgogne and the City of New York and La Bourgogne did not have a clean bill of health from the other side, through we did."

No doubt every director, stockholder, Cantain, and agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company shares Capt. Rehse's indignation at Dr. JENKINS'S arbitrary interference with the traffic in pestilence which that company has undertaken for its own profit, and to the immeasurable peril of the people of the United States.

Dr. JENKINS is doing his duty. He is keeping the cholera out of New York and of the United States. The malice and venom of small personal grudges cannot injure him in the esteem of the millions to whom he is rendering a splendid service.

They Should Study the Natives.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE often said that he had lived in Africa a long time before he was able to distinguish one black face from another, or to detect any difference between the various tribes and their languages. It is said that educated natives of the East Indies who travel in Europe, through Italy, France, and England, are often unable to discern any difference between the customs, the physical type or even the languages of the three peoples. At the same time they are astonished to find that the English are apt to confound peoples who in their eyes are so different from one another as the native

of Bengal and those of the Punjab. India is not a single country, but an Immenso region comprising a multitude of different countries. Sir J. STRACHEY, in his learned book upon India, tries to dissipate the error common among many of his countrymen who imagine that there is only one Indian people.

M. CAMILLE SABATIER has called atten tion to the fact that a similar mistaker notion prevails with regard to the people of Algeria. The great mass of the natives to this day are unable to distinguish between a Frenchman, an Italian, and a Spaniard Their ignorance with regard to the white races, however, is equalled by that of many Europeans who confound natives having scarcely a common characteristic, such as the Kabyles and the Arabs.

The French rulers of Algeria long made this mistake, and it was a fruitful source of

blunders in administration. While the Arabs are very religious, the Kabyles, though nominally Mohammedans, neglect their religion and are ignorant of the observances it requires. While the Arabs are a pastoral people, living in very small communities, frequently changing their place of abode, and perpetuating the patriarchal system, the Kabyles, on the contrary, establish towns among their mountains, and live by tilling the soil instead of raising cattle and camels. The village is their indispensable condition of life, and the democratic idea of government prevails, each having a voice in the political organization

The nations that have recently imposed their rule upon new countries will find that an indispensable requisite for smooth sailing is a better acquaintance with the natives than they yet possess.

Straight the Other Way.

Throughout almost the whole of the four years prior to the Presidential nomination of 1892, there has been a class of political busybodies looking forward to the time when GROVER CLEVELAND, as the Democratic nominee, should need the electoral vote of New York, in the spirit here exhibited by our passionate friend, the Chattanoopa Times :

"For our part we'd rather lose the election than see our candidate debase himself to obtain the help of a man of the Hill stripe."

This, of course, refers to the recent conference between Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democratic leaders of New York, at which, it is understood, Mr. CLEVELAND displayed an attitude toward the Democracy of this city diametrically opposed to that of the Chatta nooga Times. We assume of course that our contemporary employs the word "debase" to denote Mr. CLEVELAND's modest and sensible confession which recognizes the absurdity of the ridiculous Mugwump theory that he is greater than his party, and that he appreciates the need of having every Democrat at his post with undivided generalship and command for the battle at hand. nearly ten years Senator HILL has been the active Democratic leader of the Empire State, and to repudiate him and his staff now, or to threaten them with court martial and discharge in the event of Mr. CLEVELAND again coming into power, rould be a folly which no friendly estimate of Mr. CLEVELAND's character and sagacity could suggest.

But apart from the ardent partisanship of the Chattanooga Times and of the jacksses who have been sounding the same note throughout New England and elsewhere, the issue of this canvass is so momentous so exacting in its demand for sweep ing all other considerations out of sight, that the question of any man's personal pride, the question whether Mr. CLEVELAND is to cultivate his dignity according to the Chattanooga Times's preju dice, or to recognize the New York Democrats, whether politics in the Empire State are to be Mugwump or Democratic, is nothing but chaff. The great, the all suppressing issue in the Democratic canvass is expressed by the cry, No Force bill! No Negro domination! No matter what fate befalls the partisans of the Times stripe, it is their duty as Democrats to promote the Democratic cause without a discordant murmur. They will be enabled to do this with more spontaneous fervor when they understand that the way to victory lies in a direction directly opposite from their silly preferences.

The Democracy United. The resolutions adopted at Tammany

Hall on Friday night strike the keynote of Democratic victory in this campaign. "We pledge ourselves," declare the Gen eral Committee of this great and invincible Democratic organization, "to labor earnestly for the defeat of the political party which stands committed to a system of

Federal legislation that would be utterly subversive of the power of the State to control the suffrage within its borders." All other questions raised in this canvass said BOURKE COCKRAN, are overshadowed by a question more important to the people mainly responsible for the situation as it of this country than any question which exists. It is almost bewildering to hear the has been submitted to them since the con-Captain of one of the Hamburg immigrant | clusion of the civil war." The result of the ships which has been detained at Quaran- Force bill, said this great orator, " would

be the emasculation of representative gov-

ernment; it would be the destruction of representative government." In such a contest Tammany Hall is the New York Herald gives this picture of the natural leader. It never wastes its energies over abstractions, and never goes after moonshine. It is not a debating society for the discussion of an economic theory, but a Democratic organization whose func tion is to get out the Democratic vote on Election Day; and it accomplishes the result by proclaiming Democratic doctrine which stirs the people to vigorous contest against their political enemies.

Tammany Hall in the past has been the favorite object of Mugwump attack Why? Because of its strength and the successful operation of its political methods For that very reason now every sensible Mugwump rejoices that the Democracy has a leader in this campaign so indomitable. Everybody who wishes Democratic triumph is to-day a Tammany man. The charges and insinuations of the enemies of the Democracy, that Mr. CLEVELAND feared to associate himself with the Tammany chiefs, have been shown to be false and slanderous. The Tammany plan of campaign and the Tammany methods are his. Of course they are his, for they are those of every Democrat who desires victory and not defeat next November. Down with the Force bill! is the Tammany cry, and it is the cry which drowns all others as the Democratic host marches to victory.

In due time Tammany Hall will proceed to assure the triumph of the Democracy all along the line by putting before the people municipal ticket thoroughly Democratic

While the merits of the Krag-Jörgenser rifle are admitted, some regret has been expressed that an American magazine gun did not carry off the laurels in the late competitions at Springfield. And now that the trials are over, some American inventors think that have weapons which could do bette work than the Danish arm that proved so suc cessful. July 1 was fixed as the date after which no more guns would be received for trial. The Board had at that time been in session more than a year and a half, so plenty of opportunity had been afforded for American nventors to perfect any devices that the might have to offer. Indeed, it was surmised hat the very long time accorded for keeping the matter under consideration was largely lue to the desire to get an American gun for our army. During the tests of 1891 this hope was not rewarded; but Gen. FLAGLER, the Chief of Ordnance, in his report made on Oct. 1 of that year, gave reasons for the failure: "The radical change from a calibre of .45 inch to

present service standard) to the much smaller one o 30, the use of the long and narrow cartridge thereb recessitated, and the introduction of smokeless powde or imparting a greatly increased velocity to the built rithout subjecting the barrel and breech system indue augmented strain, have all operated to retai the efforts of American inventors to perfect their guns, and the result is that but few magazine arms of American design have yet been brought before the Board. To assist inventors the department has sold, at cost price, calibre 30 barrels and americans pewder car-

tridges for such preliminary experiments as they might desire to make. A number have availed themselves of these opportunities and will probably soon have their inventions ready for trial by the Board.

The elaboration of a magazine system suitable for the military service is an operation requiring not only ingenuity, but both time and patience to bring it to perfection. Experience has demonstrated the ability of American inventors to produce the best small arms in the world adapted to the conditions which formerly existed. This department is doing all in its power to afford American inventors all opportunity to meet the requirements of new existing conditions."

Gen. FLAGLER also reported at that time that no foreign gun, so far as he was aware, had exhinited such perfection as to warrant its adoption for our service. "It is hoped," he said, "that this country can produce a better arm, and until it can, or certainly until it has been demonstrated that it cannot, it would be wise to defer a change from the excellent single-loader now in service to a magazine sys-However, some improvement in the Krag-Jörgensen model afterward made it more acceptable; and since, up to July 1 of the present year, no equally satisfactory American rifle had been offered, it was chosen by the Magazine Gun Board for adoption.

Now some American inventors are pleading for a supplementary trial. Since it cannot be very difficult to reconvene the Board to resume the testing, at least to the point of determin-ing whether the new inventions can be considered at all, the military authorities may do well to grant this request. After having waited so long to get an American magazine gun. if possible, it might be advisable to waive the rule which closed the entries on July 1. If the tardy competitors should not succeed after all, the welcome to the Krag-Jörgensen would be all the heartier.

Students of statistics and political prophets have always attached an extraordinary significance to the vote at the September election in Maine in Presidential years. Maine votes to-day for Governor, with five tickets in the field, namely, Democratic, Republican, Prohibitionist, Union Labor, and People's. None of the candidates for Governor is a man of national reputation. The Congressmen are also chosen to-day, and the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED is running in the First district his biennial race against Ultimate Destiny.

True it is that we cannot tell the name of any fat poet in any country in all the ages of time. We cannot say that there has ever been a fat man who won renown by his poetry. We are unprepared to account for this curious fact, if, indeed, it be a fact, as we guess it is, All the poets who ever lived whose names we can think of were more or less lean and thin. We judge by the Greek works of art that Homes was anything but a fat man, and by the Roman pieces of art that Vineill was quite lean. There is no doubt that DANTE had a lean frame and a haggard aspect. MILTON was not fat. SHAKESPEARE was anything but fat, though he has a good deal to say about fatness in his plays, and even goes so far in the play of "Julius Cresar" as to give us this cry:

There were several interesting poets in England and other countries between SHAKEspeake's time and the opening of this century, but we cannot think of any one of them who was fat. We are un-

"Let me have men about me that are fat,

able to offer any explanation of this thing that would be satisfactory to any critical mind. We have no scientific reason to believe that there is any essential incongruity between fat and poetry. Voltaine strove to write poetry. while he was thin as a poker. We infer that THOMSON, the English rhymer of last century, had views on this subject, for in the first canto of the "Castle of Indolence" he speaks scornfully when he says: "A bard here dwelt more fat than bard beseems."

Coming down to our own century, we call to mind the names of a whole regiment of English, French, German, and Italian poets, all of whom were lean, excepting perhaps the German Goethe, who was of good weight and solidly built. SCHILLER was lean; VICTOR Hugo could not be called fat; Bynon, Shelley, and KEATS were all lean; Scott did not weigh more than 160 pounds, though he was tall In more recent times, Browning was lean, and at this very time the two best English poets. Trysyson and Swinnurse, are both lean. The philosophy of this mystery is intangible. Among our American poets we have nevel had a fat man. BRYANT, as we recall him, was thin, and Longrettow, though rather more fleshy, was not fat. Por, that weird poetical genius who used to haunt Broadway and Spruce street, was very thin, and thus he is represented in a picture taken from life that we look at betimes. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is thin, and so was our ented friend. WHITTIER. We know three good poets in this town, all of whom are lean, and two of whom are very lean. FIELD of Chicago is disposed to leanness, and as for the wild poet of the Sierras. Joaquin MILLER of California, he is as lean as though he fed on sage brush while riding on his mustang. Why, why is it that, so far as we can re member, there never has been and is not now fat man of poetry in all the world? There were once poets in Israel, like David and Solomon, but we have no reason to suppose that any one of them was fat. There have been half a dozen or a dozen feminine poets of merit, from Sappho to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, but has there been a fat woman in all the set? There have been fat writers in other branches of literature. Why, in the name of Apollo of the lyre, who had a well-rounded flaure, has the human race never produced a fat poet? HAFIZ himself, the sweetest singer ever born in Shiraz, was a dervish of austerhabit, and such men are not fat. By the way, as we end these lines, there rises before our mind the image of one living American poet who says that he tips the scales at two cwt

avoirdupois: but we do not believe that he will ever be known to fame. These members of the Fat Men's Associa tion are an inconsistent lot. They take on airs. boast of their adipose, and try to attract the notice of the fair sex as they waddle over the town; and then, just as they have become objects of public interest, they set about the business of getting rid of their excessive weight by those fatigationary exercises that are advocated by the Anti-Fat Society. The fat men of the North American Fat Men's Association had their annual congress up in Norwalk the past week. Those of them who could raise the wind needed to make speeches, expended a part of their resources in that way. They next consumed hours of their time in feasting upon clams, ovsters, and lobsters, the very things that the Anti-Fat society recommends to people who want to shed their fat. Then, after the clams and lob sters, the fat men of the Association got up athletic contests among themselves, contests of the fat-rendering kind, the very kind recommended by the Anti-Fat Society. It is not reported that they next went into sweating boxes, but we should suppose that this would be the proper ending of the exercises of the Norwalk congress of fat men.

We are prepared to believe that the athletic contests of the fut men were well worth looking at We ought to have had a SUN artist up

there to take pictures. The consequences of their speechifying, clam-eating, athletic rivalry, and other antifat exercises, were melancholy. When they came to the scales before the adjournment of the congress, it turned out that the very fattest man in the whole crowd weighed only 330 pounds, and he was a Connecticut Yankee, at ornament of the Bridgeport bar.

At the next session, the Fat Men's Association must adopt a different policy, change their diet. avoid athletics, refrain from speeches, and take in fat. Thus they may hope to rival the illustrious Daniel Lamberr, who, though les than six feet high, weighed 7:30 pounds There's a fat man for you!

To-morrow evening Congressman Amos J. cummings of the Ninth district of New York will spea for the political instruction and intellectual entertain-ment of the good Democrats of Port Chaster and its

POLITICS AND BEIGANDAGE IN SICILY.

Interesting Details of Sicilian Rural Life-The Capture of Baron Spitalieri and the Robbery of the Baroness Cinnelo-The Bandits Ask Their Prisoner What Brand of Champagne He Prefers, and Express Their Satisfaction at Not Having Killed His "Strong and Handrome Son"-Two Regimen a Ordered to the Island.

Rome, Sept. 1 .- Further details from Sielly of the extraordinary and successful operation carried out by nine mounted brigands near Catania at the expense of Baron Spitalieri and of his sister-in-law, the Baroness Ciancio, on the 21st of August, bring out into still higher relief the audacits of the brigands concerned and the absolute inefficiency of the local authorities. The Government at Rome, responding to the indignant invectives of the Italian press. seems to be taking energetic measures, a little late in the day, perhaps, but better late than never, to deal with this new epidemic of lawessness. The Italian Minister of the Interior. n conjunction with the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief of the carbineers. has ordered into Sicily two regiments of the well-known Italian light infantry force called the Bersaglieri. These troops are to cooperate with the authorities in patrolling the infested region and hunting down the brigands. If there are many districts of Sicily in

rich landed proprietor, exchange volleys of rifle shots with the inmates, and carry on negotiations from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the ransom of gentleman and four servants captured by them at 7:30 A. M. on the highway, with the net result of being allowed to depart tranquilly with 160,000 lire in cash as their spoil, it would appear that two regiments of Bersaglieri will hardly be found too strong to deal with the evil. As the particulars now reach us from Naples, Baron Spitalieri, accompanied by his son Felice, a lad of 1tt, passed the night of Aug. 20 at Polera, the country louse near Catania of his sister-in-law. the Baroness Ciancio, a lady of great reputed wealth. From her house, at 7 o'clock the next morning, he went over with four servants to visit a feudal property. Santo Todaro, which he had recently purchased, and to which he had sent forward a squad of farm laborers. On descending into a valley a mile or so away from Polera, his little party was assailed and surrounded by nine bandits, well mounted on fine horses, well dressed, some in velvet, some in cloth, and exceedingly well armed. These worthies, who evidently knew the Baron, and only one of whom had even taken the trouble to smear his face with black, demanded an enormous sum as the ransom of their prisoner. The Baron, having no money about him, was carried to Santo Todaro. There he was made by threats to write a note to the Baroness Ciancio. This note the brigand chief put into his pocket and, galloping off to the residence of the Baroness Ciancio, asked "to be presented to her." A servant slammed the door in his face and fastened it, whereupon the brigand loudly hailed the Baroness Clancio, o whom he caught sight at an upper window, in company with the young son of Baron Spit-alieri. This youth loudly called out to and denounced the bandit. The bandit pointed his rifle at the young Baron, who fell back from the window, but, promptly returning with a rifle of his own, opened a sharp fire on the assailants, the rest of whom were seen coming up to rejoin their chief, bringing the lad's father with them as their prisoner. The boy was struck in the forehead by a ball, which caused him to faint. At this juncture there appeared upon the scene the priest, in company with a rural factor or agent named

Stiechiddu. The priest was coming to celebrate mass in the house, for all this passed on Sunday Being treated with respect by the brigands, he offered his services as a peacemaker, and began a negotiation as between the brigand chief and the Baroness Ciancio for the liberation of Baron Spitalieri. This negotiation went on for several hours, the brigands demanding an enormous sum, and threatening, if it was not instantly paid, that they would carry off the Baron to a lonely region, from which it would cost four times as much to recover him. Fi nally they came down to 50,000 lire in cash. This sum was thrown to them out of a window and the Baron was set free. Anxious about the fate of his son, the Baron hastily ran into the door of the house which was opened to receive him, and rushed up the stairs, forgetting to close and fasten the door behind him. Of this the bandits took advantage,

into the house, seized all the arms they found,

and, finding the Baroness in her rooms demanded all the money she had. The courageous lady refused to give then penny more. Thereupon they proceeded to beat her and maltreat her, pull ing her hair and dragging her from room to room with their daggers put to her thron She held out against them stoutly, but the bandit chief found the keys of the safe, in which he discovered 110,000 lire in cash. With his booty, and a good deal more plunder taken from the house, the band finally rode off. During the negotiations for the liberation of Baron Spitalieri, by way apparently of getting him to support their demands, the brigands assured the Baron very politely that if they had to carry him off he might rely on their giving him excellent food, good wine, and capital cigarettes. They even begged him o name his favorite brand of champagne, so that they might send to Catania and get it As they were leaving the house one of the bandits tried to embrace the son of the Baron, exclaiming that he was a very fine fellow, "So strong and so handsome that it would have been a sin to kill him!" And before they mount. ed their horses they all respectfully kissed the hand of the Baron, begged him to feel quite at his case about the salety of the family. and even offered to restore some of the valu able articles they were carrying off. In fact, one of them actually gallored back to hand the Baron his gold watch and chain, assuring him "that in the harry of departure" he had for gotten to restore it! From the accent of the andits Baron Spitalieri took them to be natives of San Mauro, Nicolosi, or some other village in the neighborhood of Mount Etna. Perhaps they were landed proprietors, driven to brigandage by seeing their fertile acres buried under the flery lava floods, which are still continually pouring forth from the volcano. Centain incidents of the negotiation seem to show that the real head of the expedition was not the apparent bandit chief, but the only one of the band who had taken the trouble to blacken his face. This individual, who kept himself sedulously in the background, but was always consulted from time to time with deference as to the amount of ransom which should be accepted, was perhaps the capitalist of the band, looking out to secure a proper return for his investment in the splendid horses, the velvet jackets, and the Wetterli rifles of the company. Public interest in this remarkable trans-

action seems to have been considerably sharpened by the fact that on the 20th of August term of days expired within which the family of another Sicilian proprietor, San Giorgi of Alcamo, actually carried off to the mountains by a band of brigands, had been notified that they must deposit at a certain place a sum of 20,000 lire in cash if they ever wished to see Signor San Glorgi again. distracted family have been trying to send the money to the place indicated, but have been prevented from so doing by the local authorities, on the ground that it would be an encouragement to the bandits. As the local authorities could not prevent the bandits from carrying Signor San Giorgi off, his family are not unnaturally incensed by this official attempt to make him a martyr for the benefit of the public. The poor man's fate is still wrapped in mystery. Meanwhile, near Caltanisetta. on the 21st of August, twelve horsemen surrounded the residence of Signor Di Bilio. a gentleman in the suburbs, with

intent to carry him off. Fortunately he saw them coming up, hid himself in an outhouse. and so escaped. And finally, at Messins, on the 22d of August, a wealthy Belgian residen Cavallere Lecompte. living at the Giardini, was informed by letter that if he valued his life, he must deposit 20,000 lire on a certain day at a given place. If, as some of the Italian journals insist, all these lively incidents are the inevitable concomitants of a general parliamentary election, the citizens of would seem to be paying rather a high price for their constitutional whistle.

The Week at Sea Girt. The second annual rifle meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association was held in weather so fine as to cor firm the prevailing belief that the nearer the first of tue month the September gathering of the marksmen comes, the surer they will be of fair and favoring skies. When the National Rife Association used to hold its fall prize meeting, as it did for many successive years. toward the middle of September, high winds and drenching downpours almost regularly spoiled a good part of it. The meeting at Creelmoor, in fact, came to be looked upon as sure to bring gales and rains, and neither for comfort nor for record-breaking are such conditions covetable.

Naturally, the great event of the Sea Girt meeting vas Friday's contests for the National Rife Associa ion's matches. That the Wimbledon Cup, the emblem if long range smooth bore shooting, once more fell to Major C. Il Gans is creditable to his continuance in good form for so many years in succession. The little knot of contestants and spectators that gathered in the middle of the beautiful camp ground to see the de liberate firing in this thirty-shot competition at 1,000 yards witnessed a gratifying contest.

which, as in this district of Catania, nine But the team competitions of twelve men each in the inter-State match for the bronze Seldier of Mara mounted highwaymen can besiege in broad daylight the residence near the highway of a thon and the Hilton Trophy match of course drew the majority of the spectators that looked on from their runs close by, with the Sea Girt station near at band and the drives along the shore are also pleasant enough to attract visitors in carriages. These who resorted to the range saw a reasonably good contest for the inter-State championship and a still closer one for the Hilton Tropby. Victory in the former, at 200 and 500 yards is often followed by victory in the latter at 200, 500, and 500. Still this is not always the case, as was shown only year before last, when New York, though winning the Soldier of Marathon, was defeated by the Distric of Columbia for the Hilton Trophy, But Pennsylvania's uble victory this year was certainly not unpop after her hard experience on her last appearance a

l'enusylvania first came as a competitor to these matches in 1879, when she was beaten by New York and New Jersey, but beat Massachusetts for the Inter-State. In 1880 she was the last of four competitors for the Inter-State and the last of aix for the liliton. In 1831 she was beaten again, but persisted, and in 1832 won both matches, defeating in the Hillon the teams of Michigan, the Division of the Atlantic, New York and Maine. In 1884 Pennsylvania again took the Inter State match, and repeated her victory in 1885, bein defeated, however, on both occasions, for the Hilton Trophy. In 1889 came the close match in which Penngivania was decided to be two points behind Massa these emblems to her credit, and will, no doubt, do her best to defend them next year, at least on any range

The other matches of this second annual meeting of the New Jersey Ritle Association seem to have been contested in a satisfactory way. It is only to be regretted that some of the expected teams from other States did not respond by their presence to the invitation; but the new range is becoming more widely known, and can probably count on a still further gain in interest next year, should it retain the matches of the National Rifle Association in its programme.

No Dodging the Force Bill Issue.

Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance does not indicate that he has changed his well-known position on the Force bill issue, and it is therefore reasonable and just to assume that his views and aims are precisely what hey were wien he addressed his communication on the subject to a Congress that was Republican in both uses. The President, not only at the beginning of his Administration, but also after that emphatic "vote of want of confidence" which he and his party received in the elections of 1810, advocated an extreme partian measure, the "Federal Elections," or Force bill, which the House of Representatives passed, and which would pro ably have been adopted also by the Senate if a few Republican Senators had not been alienated rom the Administration. The measure was intended o create Republican Returning Boards to manipulat the elections, particularly in the Southern States, and to return Republican Congressmen from Democratic districts unless the Democratic majorities should be too large to make canvassing frauds safe or profitable. It would have been futile and preposterous to recom-mend this measure to a Congress in which the Democrats controlled the House by more than a two-third vote, and Mr. Harrison therefore substituted the project of a non-partisan Constitutional Commission for the partisan acheme submitted to the Pifty-first Congress. The renewal of his later suggestion does not involve an abandonment of the original scheme ase the Republicans should recover the power to embody it in legislation.

Buddhlam in New York.

When a person does evil he lights the fire of hell by which he himself is burned.—Mulamuli. The evildoer writhes both in this life and in the

ho-hing-ton-king (v. 2.047). Disgusted with all evil deeds, -- Salbipa-sura (v. 22). As men sow, thus shall they reap .- Fa-chicang-yan-king-

What profit, then, in iniquity !- Buddha.

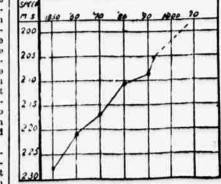
More Republican Appreciation of the Unique From the Harford Courant

The Hon. Henry W. Blair's reappearance at Washing ton will be initigated to a very appreciable extent by the circumstances that the House has a time limit on speeches and a previous question. The Naval Reserve as Poller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I heartily second the suggestion of "Commander tretired." in to-day's Sun, that the Naval Reserve be used to guard the pest ships. As the gentleman says. Quarantine is not a city matter. but a State matter; and to my mind it is emibut a State matter; and to my mind at its emi-nently proper that the Naval Reserve—I believe its mane has been changed to Naval Battalion, but that doesn't matter—should act as State police. The battallong allantly offered to go to Buffalo, to put down the railroad strike; let their gallantry be used, less gloriously, per-haps, but no less efficaciously, to protect the State from cholera. Yours, &c. State from cholera. Yours, &c. SEPT. 7. ABLE SEAMAN.

Two-minute Trotters in 1905. To the Enton of The Sux-Sir :- When may we exect to see the evolution of the two-minute trotting ree! It has been suggested that the curve diagram of the statistician might throw light on the problem, barecarding the intermediate steps we find that at the continement of each decade of years the best speed records were as follows:

Patting these in the form of a diagram, and adding the last and highest record of Nancy Hanks in 1802, we have the following:



Assuming for the next few years the same rate of progressive development in speed as during the last lifty years, we find that the Lyay and cores will gross the two-minus eline in the above diagram about the year 1905.

Sullivan and Col. Slupsky.

To the Emple of The Sex-Sir. Is there not in the de feat of Sullivan some proof of the deteriorating in fluence of Roston ideas upon managrand physique In other words, was not bullivan born so perfect and It physically that he is a oven enabled to withstandard in the inductor of an environment that is to ocal-unicand present in maintain hereskey massiration. It he had been a New Yorker to might, perhaps ship be champion, it may be well new to watch the inducence of the St. Louis surfronment upon Co. Absolupsky. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.

Comments. "He tried to kiss me !"
"How impudent !"
"But he was interrupted P THE PULITEER PESTILENCE.

Bebakes by Newspaper Editors. The piercing rays of THE SUN has let the

light in upon some of the questionable prac-tices of the World. The latter paper some

time ago published what purported to be a cabled report of an interview with Bismarck. and also with a celebrated Italian astronomen. THE SUN charged that the reports were manufactured in the World office, and offered to contribute \$1,000 to the Tribune fresh air fund ontribute \$1.000 to the would prove otherwise to the satisfaction of the manager of the Tribune. The World managers produced what purported to be the cable messages, written on the paper of the cable company, but the Tribune manager declined to decide the challenge on this proof. Last week THE Sun produced evidence which convicts the World of having manufactured the reported interviews in the first instance, and of having resorted to downright deception and lying to get out of the scrape in which is ound itself. Bismarck and the noted astron omer both say they did not even see a World orrespondent, and THE SUN in some way got hold of cable messages which show that the World, after THE SUN made its first charge. eabled the alleged Blamarck interview across the message could be shown on the cable company's blanks. THE SUN exposure is a scorcher upon the World and its methods of doing business. It establishes the fact that the World has an entire lack of moral sense. and is capable of the very worst kind of profes-

sional faking.

From the New Jersey Mirror The selfishness and narrow-mindedness exnibited by the New York World in its effort to elandestinely work a reporter into the quarantine station has been rightfully condemned on all sides.

Had the fellow who was sent on his perilous mission succeeded in escaping the vigilance f the authorities he might have disseminated the very germs of disease that the authorities are so zealously laboring to stamp out and protect the country from It is a poor policy that puts the public safety

secondary to the satisfaction of stealing a beat on rival dailies. From the Dayton Evening Hernid.

The independent newspapers in all parts of the country are heartily endorsing the course of THE SUN in exposing the fake swindles of its contemporary, the World. Much of the socalled success of the World has been attained through a series of sensations, hurtful to decent journalism, and tending to lower the high calling of the journalist. From the Newport News Daily Sur

It is high time that the officials of New York eity had called a halt in the Pulitzer methods of gathering cholera news. A few days ago we read that an order had been issued to shoot any man who attempted to board a pestridden ship. Let it be modified so that the police boats can turn their guns upon any sensation-hunting newspaper fool who ventures within hailing distance of an infected From the Journalist

The World keeps up its efforts to create a sensation by communicating with the quarantined passengers on the cholera ships, and, although its representatives have broken through the rules and regulations established by the Health Officer, and have repeatly rendered themselves liable to heavy fine and imprisonment, they are still at large. One of the other papers says that the World will not be satisfied until it has carried a blackened corose from Swinburne Island to to City Hall Park and put it on publie exhibition to illustrate the enterprise of the Pulitzer organ. After obtaining several hundred letters and telegrams from the passengers on the Normannia, the World boasts of its great achievement. It is all very well for reporters to run risks and expose themselves to danger in order to obtain news. The public is hungry for news But the public wants safety more than it wants news. It does not want the great calamity that is knocking at its doors admitted. even to give a newspaper a scoop.

SUN BEAMS.

-The bugle horn was once called the buffale hern. and it apparently derives its name from the bugle, or extinct auroch, the wild ox of Great Britain. In the Isle of Wight the buil's head on inn signs is often ac-companied by the word bugle, and the French term for the lowing of cattle is still beugler.

-An order has been issued from the Slamese military headquaraters that the troops in one of the largest garrisons are to be employed every day in fly catching. Every man is expected to capture each day a match box full of blue hottle flies, and if he does not perform led, as a penalty, to rot around the island where the troops are in camp. The order seems to be ridiculous, but the riamese are take ing it seriously. They say there is great need for cleaning out myriads of flies that are making life miserable at that particular encampment.

There is an ancient supersition that the milk of redcows is better than that given by cows of any other color. A Frenchman travelling through Great Pritain early in the righteenth century noted that rows were oftener black tean red in England, and that on this account the milk of red cows was preferred to those of black cows. He added that the contrary was true of France, References to the virtue of the red cow occur at various points in English literature and among the sacrifices enjoyed for purification from sin in the lichres scriptures is a red heifer.

The moun aincer peasons of northern Italy and

the Tyrol are unusual among the immigrants to this country, but one now and then shounters them upon the atreets of New York, where they are easily recognized by their great stature, sturdy legs and shoulders, hard sunbrowned features, and felt hats, creased to imitation of Kossuth's hadgear, and ornamented with the scimitar-ike cock's feather. Their footgear, toe, is distinctive, being coarse-erged boots, with pointed tors, and high tapering heeds, such an article of ap-pare as it seems to man would dare venture out with in a region of difficult footing.

—Electroplating has been applied in an ingenious

and effective manuer for the preservation of lace forms in metal. An inexpensive lace of good pattern is hardened by saturation with a substance that sets quickly, and is fashioned into the form of some article. as a larny shade. The pattern is then subjected to the electroplating process with the result that the fling beauty of the lace is preserved to the last detail in silver or gold. As the process is of trifling cost, com pared to the labor required to reproduce lace forms in metal by hand work, and, as the quantur of metal used is only a flim, the price of such work is much smaller

than mig t be expected from appearances. -One may see, almost any day, in the Bogg Valley above Williamsbridge, evidence of the conservatism of women, for the wives of the French and Italian residents there stick to the south European custom of washing clothes in the stream. The French women have done that for several generations, as the French settlement sold. The Italians finding their French neighbors addicted to that method of washing. French neighbors address to the country. and did not change the free will native ways. The sight of a stooping French woman, in the old hose of Miller's peasants, rubbing a sanet garments on a roon led stone at the edge of the stream, and then rinsing them in the water, lends a European aspect to the scene.

-There is usually a fine early morning display of trotters in Central Park from for 7 o'clock up to 9 or 10. A dozen grizzied and gogalet old feliaws, who will begin to wear buff overcoats a month hence, drive sleek double teams, and younger men ride behind on lank horses with the long stride that belokens speed. Now and then appears an unmissisable stableman in a sulkey behind a great shambling beast, whose lags seem hung on pivots. The horse sitps along with a lounging gait that suggests nothing until one realises that he passes everything upon the road without ross-ing from his sluggistness, and tooker-on begin to read in the driver's sersue confidence the exultant con sciousness that he is seated behind a creature that makes a mile below 2-20.

—In these quadre-centennial days it is worth while

to recall the fact that the continent now named America has gone at one time or another by a great many names. The notion that Columbus held of finding a westward passage to India by way of the Atlantic to ecorded in the names. New India and India Occi dental, found upon old maps as indicating the land discovered by Columbus. America Nestrana was an old name of North America, as America Peruviana was of South America. Then Brazil was for a time the name applied to the southern continent. Finally, the origin of the name America has been gravely disputed, though the weight of testimony leaves practically no doubt that it comes from the Christian name of America nade of a serpent and a stick, and the suffix ca, meaning country. Thus derived, America means the land of